

YAP PACT INDICATES AMERICAN MANDATE ON MANDATED ISLANDS

ator Lodge, Republican, and Senator Underwood, Democrat, that the four Power treaty will be ratified by the Senate. Secretary Hughes today announced the terms of the agreement reached by this country and Japan with respect to the island of Yap and the other mandated islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

While fighting in the conference agenda, the adjustment of the controversy between this country and the members of the League of Nations over mandated islands was handled as a separate proposition similar to the four Power treaty abrogating the objectionable Anglo-Japanese alliance.

United States Position Confirmed.

Negotiations looking to recognition of the rights asserted by this country in mandated territories awarded by the Versailles treaty have been in progress for more than a year when Secretary of State Colby notified Great Britain and Japan that this country would not be bound by the provisions of the Versailles treaty applying to mandates. The agreement to-day confirms and recognizes in every respect the position of this Government.

The treaty between this country and Japan which is now being reduced to diplomatic form provides that the United States shall have free access to the island of Yap on the footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or any other which may be laid by the United States or its nationals.

The treaty also agrees that the United States and its citizens shall have the same rights and privileges with respect to radio telegraph services and obligates Japan to exercise its mandate without "discriminatory exactions or preferences."

Right of Residence.

Inclusive in the new rights of this country under the treaty is that of residence without molestation, undisturbed possession of property owned by Americans, no cable or radio censorship, free entry and freedom from discriminatory police regulations, in return for which the United States agrees to the admission of Japanese to the island of Yap and the other mandated islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

Conditional on this consent the United States will have the aid of Japan in securing proper facilities for maintaining the electrical communications on the island of Yap, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the training of natives for military service and extending the fullest privileges of missionaries.

In announcing the conclusion of the agreement between the United States and Japan the American delegates declared explicitly that it does not involve the United States in the slightest degree in relation to the League of Nations. This view was rejected by Democratic Senators, one of whom declared to-night that "the arms conference has merely retrieved another page of the League of Nations, camouflaged it a little bit, and made it seem like something else."

It was explained at the State Department that while the agreement with Japan does not cover British, Dutch and French mandates south of the equator, "confidence is felt by this Government that there will be no great difficulty in reaching agreement to apply the terms of the treaty with Japan to all Pacific mandates." As regards the South Pacific, Secretary Hughes has reserved America's rights and expects to have them defined and accepted later.

New Body Created.

Another step toward achievement was taken by the general committee on sea armaments when a new committee body composed of the heads of the diplomatic delegations from America, England, France and Japan, with their naval advisers and a civilian assistant for each, was created to complete the work of determining naval ratios. This action advances the question of sea armaments from the technical to the diplomatic and official stage.

The creation of the new committee was brought about by the desire of the delegates to move to final conclusions which are being held up by the attitude of the French delegates. It is believed by the delegates from other countries that sufficient pressure can be brought on the French Government to induce it to withdraw its claim for the right to maintain a larger navy than is compatible with actual needs.

Both Italy and France have stipulated ratios that are deemed to be excessive. The Italian delegates practically admit this fact, but insist that if France receives special consideration Italy should have the same privileges, particularly in the matter of submarines and auxiliary craft.

The American and Japanese delegates are taking the lead in trying to bring France into line because of the discrimination of Mr. Balfour and his British associates to counter the further cause for offence their French colleagues. The American delegates hope France will modify her claim and permit completion of the whole naval mosaic.

Premiers Take Up Matter.

Up to to-night when M. Viviani, head of the French delegation, is preparing to go home, the French Government had not indicated its compliance with the American and Japanese suggestions. It is reported that Lloyd George and M. Briand have taken the matter in hand and are trying to reach an agreement regarding the status of France in naval ratios. M. Serrault, who succeeds M. Viviani as chief spokesman for the French Government, will communicate the decision of his Government to the new naval subcommittee during the next day or two.

Until the French decision is received, it is not probable that the announcement of Japan's consent to the Hughes naval formula relating to capital ships will be made public. There is good reason to believe the French Government forwarded its consent several days ago, and that it is being withheld until agreements as to the French-Italian claims have been effected. When this stage is reached announcement probably will be made of a plenary session. One may be held on Wednesday or Thursday.

results. The Japanese and Chinese delegates are still trying to reach an understanding over Shantung. The status of this situation lies in the disposition to be made of the railway properties of which Japan has insisted upon retaining control until fully compensated.

Recent advices from China are in effect that a Chinese banking group is trying to finance an agreement over the disputed Kiao-Chow district appears most improbable. The Chinese delegates who are conducting the negotiations with Japan are eager to reach an understanding, because they have been frankly informed there will undoubtedly be objections raised by more than one delegate against the injection of it into the conference proceedings for the reasons set forth in THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning.

Sympathy With China.

There is the fullest sympathy for the ambitions of China regarding Shantung. The difficulty is that seven of the nations participating in the conference are members of the League of Nations and signed the treaty awarding Shantung to Japan. The delegates representing these countries feel that they cannot with consistency review their established acts and stultify themselves.

The event of failure the Chinese delegates undoubtedly will strive to have the conference take up the matter. In this undertaking they will have the assistance of the delegates of the United States and probably that of France and Italy; that is as much as can be said of the situation to-night.

Japan provided evidence to-day of her desire to help to clear up the Chinese situation by notifying the Far East committee that Japan would surrender control of the post offices maintained by her in China. In doing so they expressed the hope that the Chinese would retain the present Japanese administrators of her postal system.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the form regarding Chinese affairs the conference will adopt. The proposition is recognized as one that cannot be disposed of out of hand. Any agreement reached will undoubtedly obligate all of the nations participating in the conference to cooperate in giving China a new start. The difficulty is the lack of understanding as to specific necessities and undertakings.

Root Principles as Basis.

The adoption of the Root principles as the basis for adjustment of Chinese problems provides merely the foundation for concrete correctives. The delegates of this and other countries who really desire to rescue China from her present embarrassments have recently discussed the advisability of creating a general commission composed of representatives of the eight Powers associated with China in the conference to supervise the working out of the reforms proposed for her benefit.

If this scheme is adopted the committee will be empowered to supervise an investigation and set up machinery for accomplishing the desired results. At present the majority of the delegates, with the exception of those from China and Japan, do not see how they can go much further than promote agreements to apply the guaranteed embraced in the general scope of the Root resolution.

Two other features of the Far East situation which are indirectly related to the Chinese problems apply to Japan. One is the disposition of the Japanese claims to superior rights in Manchuria. The other has to do with the continued occupation of Siberia by Japanese military forces. Up to date these subjects have not figured in the proceedings of the Far East committee and only casually engaged the attention of delegates to the conference.

CANTERBURY PRELATE PRAISES ARMS PARLEY

World's Alliance Expresses Its Gratitude to Harding.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—"It is difficult, without using what would seem like extravagant language, to express adequately what thoughtful men now are realizing as to the importance of what has taken place in Washington during the last few weeks, and what still is to be consummated there—decisions of a kind which may affect, and that speedily, the well being of the whole world."

Thus wrote the Archbishop of Canterbury to a meeting held here to-night of the World's Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches.

"We owe to the leaders of the conference, especially Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour," the letter continued, "a debt of gratitude. I should like to join in an expression of this in the strongest terms."

Later a resolution was adopted expressing "heartfelt gratitude to the President of the United States for that given to the conference and for the noble attempt thereby to bring about a limitation of armaments."

ITALY TO PUNISH PAPER FOR FALSE BRIAND TALE

Sequel to Turin Riots Over Alleged Parley Clash.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Italian Foreign Ministry has notified the French Government that all satisfaction was given to France by the recent hostile demonstration against the French Consulate in Turin arising from newspaper reports of a clash at the Washington conference between M. Briand and Signor Schanzer of the Italian delegation.

The note said that regret had been expressed by the French Consul that the terms of the consulate had been returned, and action had been taken against the newspaper which published the erroneous report of a word battle between M. Briand and Signor Schanzer.

FREE TRIP TO GRAVES ABROAD.

Bill Proposes Transport Gratia to Relatives of Dead.

AMERICA AND JAPAN IN ACCORD ON YAP

Agreement Recognizes Full Equality as to Cables and Residence.

CENSORING FORBIDDEN

U. S. Position Relative to Mandated Islands Fully Sustained.

BAN ON FORTIFICATIONS

Tokio Agrees to Report to Washington on Administration of Islands.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Signs multiply that the peace-makers don't intend to let the new year catch them in Washington. Two-thirds of the job is done. They hope within the next fortnight to do more for the whole western world has been able to do in 600 years. Delegations are breaking up. Viviani of France wants to sail on Wednesday. Balfour and Lord Lee of Great Britain, with Lord Riddell, have tentative reservations for the last day of this month.

The truth is our European visitors are bored with Washington. Particularly the Latins. The city is charming. American hospitality is delightful. There has been the thrill of great accomplishment. But, most of all, the drawl to the Parisian Frenchman life in Washington is like existence in Marseilles. Less tolerable. Appetizers on the sly, dinner without a day; no night life, few theatres. "You are a great people," a Frenchman says to this writer, "but, Monsieur, if you will permit me to say so, you live heavily."

Viviani, a horse for work, as they say in Indiana, has fretted over the leisurely procedure of conference committees. Himself at 8 o'clock every morning and hard at it until 5 or 6, he has not been able to adjust his energy to the practice of holding only one committee session a day. The perpetual round of pink teas and dinners that have broken in upon what he thought should have been work hours have irked him. He will be succeeded as head of the French delegation by M. Albert Sarraute, Minister for the Colonies, with much of the work falling upon the shoulders of Ambassador Jusserand. With both Balfour and Lord Lee, Ambassador Geddes will represent Great Britain.

More about Riddell. At the press dinner in his honor last night he told the story of the small boy whose mother made him a pair of pants from father's castoffs. "And you see, gentlemen," Riddell continued, "that is how I felt when I came to this conference. I was a small boy, I didn't know whether I was coming or going." He paused thoughtfully. Then in the thorough English way he added: "The point is that the pants that one could not tell well whether the boy was coming toward you or going away from you." He blinked a little at the shout of laughter which greeted the precise explanation of the parable.

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BIG THREE EXPEDITE NAVAL AGREEMENT

Continued from First Page.

was that the messages from Tokyo approved Japanese acceptance of the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio, and that this position has been communicated to the American and British delegates. Lord Riddell, who has possessed full powers to act for Japan, had hesitated about binding his country to such a drastic programme of naval curtailment without first attempting to win the approval of all possible factions in Tokyo.

It had been Secretary Hughes's opinion that the three chief naval Powers, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, should settle between themselves the ratio of their navies, which would serve as a basis for a consideration of the size of the navies of France and Italy.

With these nations agreed on the 5-5-3 ratio, therefore, it is possible for the French and Italian percentage to be considered. Both these nations, it is known, are thinning out their navies, allowance equal to that of Japan, which would set the figures at 5-5-3-3, but whether that will be acceptable to the United States is still a question. The United States is not entirely clear.

There will be opposition to granting such a tonnage to France or Italy, upon the ground that such a ratio would mean, in fact, an increase in the tonnage of these nations, while the 5-5-3 ratio for the United States, Great Britain and Japan means a reduction in their naval armaments.

TRAFFIC LECTURES IN COURT.

Three hundred persons who appeared yesterday in Brooklyn Traffic Court for arraignment were compelled to listen to a blackboard talk by John J. Finerty, motorcycle policeman, on the rules of the road and short speeches by Inspector O'Brien of the traffic squad and Master Fish, who recently returned from the West, where he inspected traffic court methods.

control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10, 1919, or in any convention amending same.

The supply of intoxicating spirits in travel and residence shall be prohibited. The natives shall be prohibited.

Article 4.—The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defense of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

B. With respect to missionaries it is agreed that Japan shall insure complete freedom of conscience and worship, which are consonant with public order and morality and that missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan shall, however, have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government, and to take all such measures required for such control.

C. Japan agrees that vested American property rights will be maintained and respected.

D. It is agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force shall apply to the mandated islands.

E. It is agreed that any modifications in the mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and, further, that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate.

A formal convention embodying the foregoing provisions will be drawn up for signature and will be subject to ratification by the Senate.

LOOKING ON THE CONFERENCE

European Delegates, Particularly Latin, Are Bored With Washington's 'Dry' Atmosphere Though Delighted With American Hospitality.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Signs multiply that the peace-makers don't intend to let the new year catch them in Washington. Two-thirds of the job is done. They hope within the next fortnight to do more for the whole western world has been able to do in 600 years. Delegations are breaking up. Viviani of France wants to sail on Wednesday. Balfour and Lord Lee of Great Britain, with Lord Riddell, have tentative reservations for the last day of this month.

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BORAH CRITICISES 4 POWER COMPACT

Continued from First Page.

use of the submarine and a prohibition against its manufacture or its building. "It is said it is the defence of small nations. What security could any small nation enjoy from the number of submarines which it could construct? It is the naval power or the capacity to build submarines of the four great naval nations here assembled? What possible security could a small nation enjoy either in the number which they could build or in the manner in which they could make use of them as against the great naval Powers now assembled in this city. It is in the judgment of the Senator, small nations. It is because they are not quite willing to rest their faith in the cause of disarmament to the extent of entrusting themselves to any considerable extent at all in case the next war comes."

Senator Borah assailed the treaty because he argued it was nothing less than a "four Power compact imposed upon the conference produced a reduction agreement far beyond the 5-5-3 programme.

Senator Poindexter saw no similarity between Article II of the Four Power treaty and Article X of the League of Nations. He said that the League of Nations was a treaty which was stronger than the Four Power treaty. He said that the League of Nations was a treaty which was stronger than the Four Power treaty.

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EXPECTANCY ROUSED BY PACIFIC COMPACT

London 'Times' Editor Sees Need to Follow It With Navy and China Acts.

WOULD BAFFLE CRITICS

Resents Theory of British Triumph, Giving Credit All to America.

IRISH AGITATORS SCORED

Opinion in United States Is Important Factor in Cementing Peace.

By WICKHAM STEED.

Editor of London Times.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The American public has now had forty-eight hours in which to review Saturday's proceedings and to reflect upon their meaning. In no quarter is serious opposition offered or effective criticism advanced. Yet it is obvious that American opinion as a whole will scarcely accept the grandeur of Saturday's achievement as a lasting pledge of the beginning of a new era in international relations until the coordination of the quadruple treaty with the other achievements of the conference that are still outstanding has been made plain even to the simplest minds.

In a country so vast as the United States, with strongly accentuated centres of population separated from one another by broad intervals barely peopled, any effort to estimate the adherence of the whole nation must be susceptible of expression in terms so clear and so lofty as to preclude misinterpretation and to be visible everywhere.

The American people have a deep dislike of entangling international alliances. For many years an intense campaign against the hypothetical implications of the covenant of the League of Nations has increased their reluctance to join in agreeing to uphold anything outside the United States and its possessions or not demonstrably lying within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

Americans have, moreover, felt suspicious about the Anglo-Japanese alliance, besides viewing with troubled disapproval the course of events in Ireland and the frequent outbreaks of ill temper between England and France. They hoped, indeed, that the Washington conference would satisfy their nationalist and imperialist policy, by bringing about a real limitation of armaments, but they had little knowledge of the matters contingent upon such limitation, save in so far as they had been taught to believe that the restitution of Shantung to China would be the test of the success or failure of American efforts to improve the position in the Far East.

Therefore it is natural that the first rejoicings over Saturday's achievement should give place to a mood, not exactly critical, but compounded of wonder and expectancy. It is important that this strain on their pockets, by bringing about a real limitation of armaments, but they had little knowledge of the matters contingent upon such limitation, save in so far as they had been taught to believe that the restitution of Shantung to China would be the test of the success or failure of American efforts to improve the position in the Far East.

It is important, too, that European Governments should understand the immediate repercussions of their deeds and omissions upon the sensitive American mind. The announcement of the settlement last week completely overshadowed for a moment the proceedings of the conference, which it undoubtedly influenced and influenced for good. Despite familiarity with Irish and pro-Irish agitation, the American people are ill acquainted with the real data of the Irish problem. Hence the growth of acute apprehension lest approval in the Dublin Parliament should upset the settlement—an apprehension fostered by the well known professional Irish irreconcilables of this country, who do not relish the prospect of impending unemployment. Efforts to travesty the work of the Washington conference and to represent its success as yet another triumph for cunning Irish statesmen over the guileless idealism of the American people will undoubtedly be made, just as any evidence of friction between England and France will be used as proof that selfish jealousy is now, as ever, the mainspring of British policy.

No faithful picture of the situation can leave these features unportrayed; but a truth, which delegates to the conference and their Governments should remember, is that the situation here remains dynamic, and can only be brought to permanent stability by a continuation of the process of rapid accomplishment that has hitherto enabled the conference to outdistance the malevolent.

Fortunately there is no likelihood of any flagging. A minor, but should be well founded, reassurance is a satisfactory Japanese attitude in regard to the Shantung railway, while the quadruple treaty deprives of their thorny quality several issues upon which the naval ratio and

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BRITISH TO PRESS DEMAND FOR END OF SUBMARINES

Delegates Will Appeal to Arms Conference at First Opportunity to Abolish Them in War as Matter of Principle.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—

At the first opportunity members of the British delegation in an open session of the conference will make as strong an appeal as they can for abolition of the submarine as a weapon of warfare. Their appeal will not be made in the hope that the submarine question will be considered at a later conference, but in the hope that they may, at the last moment, succeed in having the outlaw of the sea forever abolished before the present conference comes to an end.

The British made it plain to-day that they do not consider the question of submarine warfare in the technical phases of a naval programme. They consider it a matter of principle and will treat it as such in announcing the position of Great Britain.

Simultaneously with the British announcement, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, members of the advisory committee to the American delegation, to-day heard from members of women's organizations protesting against the use in war of submarines and poison gases. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the National Council for Limitation of Armaments.

The argument the British will present to the conference against submarines is based on the thought that the policy of submarine warfare depends upon the silence of the man commanding her and that, therefore, the submarine may too readily be turned into a weapon of abuse. They will point out that the submarine's greatest success in the world war was against merchant ships and not against battleships.

While it is true that the submarine is a protection for the weaker nations will be met with the reply that the submarine cannot be effective as a coast defender against battleships.

The Chinese agreement might otherwise have been lacerated. It is by no means certain that some of the principal powers of good will that pervades the conference, find themselves able to take an even more generous view of the requirements of the Chinese situation than they might have been justified in taking a few weeks ago. They may perceive that when the conference has done its best—and it will be a good best—the question "What is China?" cannot in the long run be answered satisfactorily save through a policy helpfully constructive as regards China herself, and aiming conscientiously at the promotion throughout the world by means of organized and sustained publicity of an intelligent interest in and comprehension of Chinese rights and necessities.

This consideration applies with especial force to the Government and the British Empire. Before it ends the conference will have removed many causes of misunderstanding between the two great branches of the English speaking world, and it depends upon the foresight and the insight of people and statesmen at home whether the American nation will gradually be convinced that the English policy is in daily practice as honest, as big hearted and as determinedly peaceful as the British delegation to the conference have shown it to be.

While it has not been taught to believe that the restitution of Shantung to China would be the test of the success or failure of American efforts to improve the position in the Far East. Therefore it is natural that the first rejoicings over Saturday's achievement should give place to a mood, not exactly critical, but compounded of wonder and expectancy. It is important that this strain on their pockets, by bringing about a real limitation of armaments, but they had little knowledge of the matters contingent upon such limitation, save in so far as they had been taught to believe that the restitution of Shantung to China would be the test of the success or failure of American efforts to improve the position in the Far East.

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